AMMARIA

THE BED RIVER EXPEDITION.

General Banks Falling Back to Alexandria.

7the Object of the Retrograde Movement.

The Rebels Below That City Near Chenevville.

All the Gunboats and Transports, Except the Eastport, Safely Dewn to the Falls of Alexandria.

OPERATIONS ON THE WASHITA RIVER.

COTTON AND CONTRABANDS RECURED.

When Coneral Steele Occupied Camden, and What He Gained by It.

Capture of a Quantity of Sugar

and Molasses.

Omeial Reports from General Banks. WARRINGTON, May 3, 1864. contrast despatches from General Banks have been received in reference to the battles on the Red tyer. He states that, notwithstanding the sur-rise on the 5th uit., and the reverse ex-scienced at that time, yet on the whole, including the subsequent battles on the two following days, they were a very great disaster to the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded and the demoralization of their forces being

arger, the numbers being considered, than in any other Mr. William Young's Despatch. NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1804.

GEVERAL BANES ARMY PALLING BACE. The Red river has not been so low at this season of the rear since 1845, and the leasening depth of the waters are compelled General Banks to fall back to Alexandria the enemy in full force presses closely, but no serious his own counsel as to his future intentions. He higher than military powers would keep the Red river ary, otherwise the movement up that uncertain stream

WHISPERINGS OF NEW MOVEMENTS There are various whisperings of new move-ments in one of two directions, neither of which are in the vicinity of Alexandria, and if the find themselves unequal to cope with the yer General Backs, they will be only as badly d as some of his intimate friends are, to whom se nothing respecting his movements. Look at the ap and you may discover navigable waters, where oce more cotton can be obtained than even all

THE BATTLES AT AND RETOND PLEASANT HILL nks had determined to advance to Mans the opinion of most intelligent military men that the tept up his supplies to reach Shreveport, and that evitable sacrifice of life involved in fighting other ties between Grand Ecore and Shreveport would not

Seneral Lee, complimenting him highly for the efficiency of his cavalry, and praising its fighting qualities.

Captain Nims, whose six pieces of artillery were captured by the rebels, has received, by fing of truce, a letter from Captain Sims, of a rebel battery, in which he misless are the mifortunes of Captain Nims because

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE CAVALRY AND CAPTAIN NIME.

serfrom Captain Sims, of a rebel battery, in which he rejoices over the misfortunes of Captain Nims, because his battery has been both the admiration and terror of the rebels, who had suffered severely from the well-directed fire of its de-th-dealing guos.

TRANSPORT FIRED DOOK—RILLER AND WOUNDED.

The transport Superior, which arrived at Alexandria from New Orleans on Wednesday evening with a detachment of the Third Rhode Island cavairy, was fired upon by the rebels near Fort de Russy, and at other points on the Red river. Three soldiers were killed and thirteen wounded. Both artillery and dismounted cavairy directed their fire at her.

the Red river. Three soldiers were killed and thirteen wonded. Both artillery and dismounted cavalry directed their fire at her.

THE EMEMY BELOW ALEXANDRIA.

The enemy, some eight hundred strong—Van Zandt's Lewisiana cavalry and see piece of artillery—have made a fank movement and reached Cheneyville, nineteen miss below Alexandria, and within ten mises of the Red stver, which place they occupied on Thursday last. The property of Liout. Governor Wells, ten miles below Alexandria, has been set fire to and destroyed by the rebels. It is supposed that his cotton give, negro quarters and his private residence, were all included in this destructive configration. That is the fiendish treatment which a fullow man gets from his rebel enemies, some of whom are his neighbors.

THE GUSBOATS AND TRANSPORTS

are all down to or below the falls of Alexandria, except the gunboat Eastport, which has been stripped, but her ultimate fate is uncertain, if she has not already been blown up to prevent her from failing into the hands of the examp. Some of the gunboats have already succeeded in getting below the fails, and it is hoped that the remainder, some of which draw seven fost of water, may be so lightened as to pass safely through the channel, which carries only four feet of water.

CONTARANDS FROM THE WASHITA.

A small steamer—the Ruby, Captain Moore—has just swived here, test from Monroe, on the Washita river; with four hundred and eighty contrabands.

CONTARANDS FROM THE WASHITA.

Lieuteonat Commander James P. Foster, with six gonboats, went up the Black and Washita rivers about the 6th of the month to Mouroe. The fleet has since returned with 2,900 bases of cotton and nune hundred contrabands, besides conveying the small steamer about to become "Yankees." The gunboats would have remained up there longer were there not danger that the gunboats benefits of the month of the Red of the month of the Red of the month of the rear section of the gunboats pour traits of the gunboats pout that the rear of the gunboats pout that the

washita river and on the line of the Vicksburg, reveport and Texas Railroad, the rails of which are taken up and the road abandoned. It is a small was, one bundred and ten miles from Shreveport by

whikey \$2.00 a draw, measured out in a shan whoplace.

From about central streng—the agent consequition.

General Steele was reported to be at or near Washington, arkanass, one hundred and twenty miles from

Breveport, on the 5th of April. The citizens expressed
seme apprehension that he would march down or General
Sanks hove up there.

The rebel conscription swept everybody into the archy
can ble of hearing arms, unless they could get detailed
for other service. The suiter Washitz country way
secured for conscription.

THE RED SIVER FLEED.

The Red river first consists of about forty-day pteam.

pound, and Pittsburg stone coal sells for \$250 a hogshead.

The Quartermaster transportation.

The Quartermaster in charge of river transportation is Captain McCluskey, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., immediately before the war a coal dealer in New Orleans. He has been instrumental in sending nearly all the steamboat men within the conscript ages into the army. He has claimed the right to run the government transports with men of his own selection, and established a rate of payment for the charter of the steamers equal to twenty per cant of their appraised value.

Washirta Ever First.

The Washita feet consists of the steamers Judge Fletcher, Jim Barkman, Arkadelphia City, Horgan Neisen, T. S. Conley, Homer and Twilight. The Booter Baty, having become old and rotten, sunk in the Washita river.

having become old and rotten, sunk in the Washita river.

The T. S. Archer, loaded with cotten, in Little river, was intercepted by guerilles and burnt, whice attempting to communicate with our gubbeat fleet.

Captain Buffington, of the Twilight, on the Washita river, baving made arrangements to load cotton for New Orleans, was sentenced to twelve months imprison heat in the guard house and his scamer confiscated.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REMEATS

in the trans-Mississippi region is estimated by the Commissary Department at Shreveport to be twenty thousand, besides Magruder's troops, numbering twelve shousand, which have now left the vicinity of Galveston, Texas, for Western Louisiana.

There are considerable quantities of cotton secreted up the Washita, though all which was exposed to the view of the rebel guerillas mas been burned. Above the Columbia there are fine open cotton lands which do not everflow, but between Harrisonburg and C lumbia there is a storile pine wood region, not worth fighting for or possessing.

Captain Moore, a native of New Albany, Indiana, has been in the confederacy since the commencement of the war until he made the successful run with his steamer Ruby down the Bayou d'Arbone. Suspected of holding Union sentiments, he was once arrested for treason, and consigned to Castle Lightning, at Richmond. But his shrewdness and good fortune saved his life and secured his permanent liberty. He has kept out of the rebel army by entering the rebel service as a steamboat man. The subjoined orders of impressment and detail will show how he get into that service:—

HEADQUARTERS, FORCES IN FRONT.

HEADQUARTERS, FORCES IN FRONT.

CAMP QUI VIVE. Nov. 14, 1803.

To the Owner or Agent of steamer Ruby.

Sire—You are hereby notified that your boat is impressed for the use and benefit of the Confederate States government, on account of its service being absolutely necessary for the wants of the army.

You will immediately move your boat, if the stage of water will admit, to the town of Trenton.

By order of Colonel J. F. HARRISON,

Commanding forces in front.

H. Bondurant, A ist it Quartermaster.

Street Configures, No. —.

Street Configures, No. —.

Ennothing Office, Cando Parish, 18.

Shirkstreet, La., Sept. 23, 1863.

S. D. Moore, conscript, of Caddo parish, La., by order of Lieutenaut General South, is detailed as explain of steamer Ruby, and will proceed to set as such until further orders.

Lieut. Col. and Enrolling Officer.

Cantain Moore now holds resolven for the Cantain of Street.

which were not saved.

LOSSES OF REST CAVALRY DIVISION, ETC.

The officint sastement of the entire losses in the cavalry division during the three days fight is 532. It had been ustimated previously at 400.

The Thirteenth corps had 500 muskets less than it had non after the fight at Sabine Cross Roads.

men after the fight at Sabine Cross Roads.

COTON AT AND REAR ALEXANDRIA.

There are some 3,000 bales of cotton how at Alexandria awaiting shipment. Within a radius of t wenty miles it is estimated there is from 50,000 to 100,000 bales of cotton, much of which is owned by loyal men, who have secreted it. One loyal planter has secreted to the beautiful of the secreted from the secreted have been secreted to the state of the secreted from the secreted from the secreted to the shipped except to the Chief Quartermastic Secreted for the secreted from the secreted for the secreted for the secreted from the secreted for the secrete for the secreted fo

bales, which he will not dispose of now, it is said, because cotton is not permitted to be shipped except to the Chief Quartermaster at New Orleans, Colonel Holabird, whose orders are to sell the cotton and deposit the proceeds in the United States Treasury, an adjustment with the owners of the cotton to be made at a future time. Cotton speculators, cotton operators and planters complain that the pursuance of this policy prevents if from reaching the market, and represent that if it was open to competing purchasers, with the privilege of shipping it to their own order, and on steamers chartered by themselves, every bale now undiscovered would seek a market. If Alexandria is not held by our troops, the cotton awaiting reshipment may not all reach New Criems

General Ransom, who was wounded at the battle of Sabine Croes Roads, is the son of Colonel Ransom, formerly President of Norwich (Vermont) University, a military college, and received some instruction there. His father, while commanding the Ninth University, a military college, and received some instruction there. His father, while dat, Chapolieped, in the Mexican war. General Ransom was born in Vermont, and was twenty inter years old last November. He entered the service as a captain of the Eleventh Illinois Volunieers, in April, 1861, but was promoted to be major six days after. He was wounded at Charleston, Missouri, August 18, 1861, at Donelson February 18, 1862; at Shiloh April 6, 1862; scratched slightly at Vicksburg, and quite severy wounded at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864.

General Ransom has two brothers, both of whom are the service—one as licutenant in his own old regiment, who has been wounded twice, and the other as captain of the Tird regular artilliery, who has been wounded three times. The General is yet unmarried, and is only wedded to his country.

FURT HUDSON AND FRANKLER are in some danger, it is apprehended by some, of assaults from the rebells but there is no real cause for alarm, as both these points—the one on the Missuappi and t

CAMPEN, Arkadeae, April 17, 1864. OUR MOVEMENTS.

Our forces crossed the Little Missouri at Elkin's Ferry where the rebeis bad a line of breastworks on the his drove the rebels off, who fell back to Frairie de Anna. We waited here to be joined by Thayer. Heavy rains set in, so that the river had to be bridged and the bottoms corduroved to get the reinforcements across. Our army fortified position at Prairie de Anna. They had been ein months fortifying there, and had a line of rifle pits and epaulements for gune in barbette one and a half miles ong. This was bilden by a belt of timber along a creek and commanded the Washington and Camden road

long. This was bidden by a belt of timber along a creek, and commanded the Washington and Camden road and other approaches. General Steele felt them cautiously, ascertained their position exactly extended his right so as to flack their fortifications, and would have cut them to pieces by an enfliating fire had not Bad Price, who commanded the robels in person, got up and dusted towards Washington. The fighting for a while was brisk; but when the robels saw their position was moreovered they incontinently skedaddied.

Arkadelphia, Washington and Camden form a triangle, and the military road upon which we travelled was on the line to Washington, and from thence direct to Shreveport. By glancing at the map you will see that we were forly miles west of Camden, and within a few hours' march of Washington.

Camden is strongly fortified, having hise forts on commanding heights, well laid out and built. The wood is cut for miles around, and all appraches to the place capable of being well defended. Frice supposed that General Steele, was geing directly to Shraveport, by way of Washington, and moved his army from Camden. Frice naw his error, and started for Camden. Price naw his error, and started for Camden. Price naw his error, and started for Camdea. Then commenced a race for the position. Marmadule got he front, and Dockery in the roar, endeavoring to desiay and impede us, on the mildle and north roads, until Price with his command could reach the fortifications at Camden by the south road. There was continued and severe shrimishing; but that evening our forces marched fifteen miles, and the rest day twenty-free de Anna, and on the march fire he not been over two hundred. The rebel less has been much greater, as part of the lime we droye them. Our rear guard, under two hundred. The rebel less has been much greater, as part of the lime we droye them. Our rear guard, under

Rice, had severe skirmishing on the Terre Noir. He is a trump, and thrashed Cabell beautifully. I was with him at the engagement on the Little Missourit, and there he caused Mr. Murmaduke to ell himself and side out. Geo., Rice had his scalp ploughed up and a piece carried newsy by a canister shot.

by a canister abol.

RETROGRECIVE.

The affair at Prairie do Anna was the most brilliant display of military movements I ever beheld. Imagine a line three miles in length on a beautiful prairie, when the fresh grass was growing, the cavairy on the finalit, a reserve column of a division; the rays of a brilliant sun gleaming on thousands of muskets, and finaling from sabres, and you can form an idea of what we saw. General Steele extended his right so as to finalt their fortifications on the edge of the prairie, a mile and a half in longth, whereupon Father Price found that he had received an order from Kirby Smith to decline battle and retreat to Shreveport.

GAPTURE OF THE HOMER—WHEN CAMBEN WAS OCCUPIED, AND WHEN WAS GAINED BY IT.

CAPTER OF THE HOMER. WHEN CAMDER WAS OCCUPIED, AND WHAT WAS GAINED BY IT.

A fine large boat, the Homer, was at Camden just before our forces took that place. She got off, but General Steele sent a force down and captured her thirty miles below. The occupation of Camden took place on the 18th. Our forces captured some commissary supplies, together with one hundred and forty-six hogsheads of sngar and three hundred barries of molasses. All the ceiton in the vicinity was burned, by order of Price.

ARKANSAS AND CAIRO.

Inauguration of Governor Murphy at Little Rock-Change of the Naval Depot from Cairo to Mound City, &c.

CAIRO, April 29, 1864. INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR MURPHY, OF ARKANSAS. The Little Rock Democrat of the 23d contains the following account of the inauguration of Governor Murphy.

lowing account of the inauguration of Governor Murphy. The affair was one of the greatest enthusiasm.—

Monday last was a great day for our city and our State. Isaac Murphy, the Governor elect of free Arkansas, was on that day inaugurated. The committee appointed by the General Assembly did not perfect their programme in time to have it printed and distributed, and many citizeos were at a loss what to do and at what point to assemble. Early in the morning the stores and places of hasiness were closed, and great numbers proceeded to the State House. The members of the Legislature and citizens, in carriages, then proceeded to the residence of the Governor, where he entered a carriage drawn by sizeingant grays, and took his gosition in the line of procession, which passed through the principal streets. The procession numbered eight or ten thousand, including the military, and was over a mile long. About noon the head of the procession reached the State House, in front of which a dais had been raised, upon which the Governor was seated, and after a reasonable time was allowed for the procession to take places in the vast circle, the eath of office was administered, and the Governor then delivered his leaugural address in a clear voice and emphatic manner. The crowd was dense, the places immediately around the platform being occupied almost exclusively by the ladies, and thousands were unable to get near enough to hear the inaugural. At its conclusion three times three rousing cheers were given. The occasion was one of onthustasm, yet develd of undue excitement. The officers who arranged the procession and ceromonies deserve great credit. Everything went off admirably, and we heard of no single case of disorderly conduct or disturbance of any kind.

The good order displayed, the enthusiasm manifested, the decorum shown, do credit to our citizens as defined the decorum shown, do credit to our citizens a defined the decorum shown, do credit to our citizens were illuminated. The request to illuminate the houses was not

Matters here are of little importance, despite the con usion of moving troops and apparent military activity. It is designed next week to transfer the naval depot-since the beginning of the war established here—to since the beginning of the war established bere—to Mound City, eight miles higher up the Ohio river. For what purpose this change is to be made is not known unless the Navy Department, unable to expeud enough, wishes to encourage the greater inconvectence and expense of a naval rendezvous at a point having no inducements whatever for such a purpose. From an officer I learn that it will alone cost eighty-dollars per day to run a tug between this point and Mound City with despatches. This is but a small item in comparison with the other business of the depot; yet it shows how exceedingly useless and expensive will be the change. If Cairo could not afford sufficient space for a depot there would be perhaps some excuse, but this cannot be said. The levee and river in front of Cairo is sufficient to accommodate all inactive genboats.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Mr. David R. Coningham's Despatch. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 23, 1864.

GENERAL S. P. CARTER AND THE MEGROES. since about the capture of two slave boys. This affair was so twisted as to bring in the name of our worthy Provost Marshal General, Brigadier General Carter, taking an active part in the proceedings. Two letters roughly handled. In self-defence General Carter sent his official correspondence with General Schoffeld—in which the part he has taken in the transaction has been fully explained—to the Tribune for insertion. So far as I am aware they have not published it. I new enclose a copy to you, and request that, in the strictest spirit of fai to you, and request that, in the strictest spirit of fair play and justice, you will give it insertice; and I nope those papers which have maligned General Carter will do the same. I have fully isquired into the case, and I find that the General has acted in the affair just as if two white citizens were concerned. I do not see why a nigger going about with a revolver threatening to shoot his former master should not be taken in charge. We have had sufficient evidence here a few days since of how they carry their threats into execution, wherein a colored soldier deliberately shot a white one.—

soldier deliberately shot a white one:

OFFICE FROTOST MARSHAL GENERAL, EAST TENNISSEE, }
KNOWYLLE, FORD, MARCH 26, 1864. }

Major J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General:

"Elias Smith, Volunteer Aid de Camp, Brigadier General

"Elias Smith, Volunteer Aid de Camp, Brigadier General

Hascall's staft," on the subject of ordering the arrest of a
mutatto boy, named Bob, for aiding his brother Jim to
escape from the bouse of Mr. William Heiskill, I have the
honor to submit the following:

A few mornings since Mr. Heiskill came to my office
and stated that the last of his servants had left him, that
he was without any help, and that some of them were
about town living in idiences. I told him I had no jurisdiction in the matter, and could give him no assistance,
but would give him a note to General Tilison stating the
case, &c.

nee, &c.
I beard bothing mere of the matter until yesterday af-

Military Affairs.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT M. Y. E. N. G. OBDERED TO DUTY IN THE FORTH.

GENERAL ORDERS—MO. 4.

HEADQUARWES, 37TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G. }

New York, May 5, 1864.

In compliance with division orders of this date, this regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 506 Broadway, at tan 'cick, on the morning of Friday, the 6th inst. fully uniformed and equipped for thirty days duty in the defences of the harbor.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant, at the same time and place.

The mon will provide themselves with one day's cocked railons.

Prompt attendance will be required, as the regiment will be mustered into the United States service at cloves o'clock, and march at once to its poet. By order of Colone, and march at once to its poet. By order of Colone O. D. ASHLEY.

A. 4. MONTCOMENT, JR., Adjutant.

A. 4. MONTCOMENY, JR., Adjutant. The officers of the regiment will meet at the Armory, No. 566 Breadway, te-morrow (Wednesday) evening, May 4, at eight o'clock. By order of Colonel O. D. ASRLEY.

A. G. Montgoschuy, Jr., Adjoint.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebel Advance upon Little Wash ington and Newbern-General Peck Relieved from the Command of North Carolina-The Rebels, and Who Are at Their Head, &c. MR. GROUGE H. BART'S DESPATORES.

DISTRICT OF MORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERR, April 27, 1864.

THE RESEL ADVANCE UPON LITTLE WASHINGTON. lymouth, and under the command of Major Genera loke, yesterday approached the town of Little Washing on. Our artillery opened fire on the surrounding woods, for the purpose of shelling out some gray uniforms see been as yet no heatile demonstration by either

The command of the rebel forces of this State is now

given to General Beauregard. Hoke has been promoted o a major general and Pickett has been assigned to duty in the rebel army of Virginia

same down the Neuse river a few days since to a point four miles below the town. There, owing to its unwieldy

water, and evidently will never be serviceable, as the river has fallen several feet within the last few days, and in some places is unnavigable.

THE REFRES APPROACHING NEWSKEN—WHAT ARE THEY ABOUT?

A rebel brigade, under the command of Corse, computed at about two thousand strong, is still between this point and Kinston. The day before yesterday they advanced to within fourteen or afteen miles of the town, and then marched back.

point and Kieston. The day before yesterday they are yeared to within fourteen or fifteen miles of the town, and then marched back.

It is somewhat of a mystery that the rebels do not either make an active movement against Washington or leave for other parts. It is shrewdly suspected that they are embarrassed by their own success, as it would require a large force and much time to escort the prisoners and to remove the spoils from the conquered town of Plymouth. Or else they are, like Tam O'Shanter's mother, "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," and design to pay us here a stormy visit. Another and plausible supposition is that they fear a rough welcome when they do come, and prefer to stay at home. At any rate, the next few days will remove all doubts as to their designs. THE TIAG OF TRUCK AND HS NOS-ACCEPTANCE—THE KILLED AT FLYMOUTH.

A fing of truce boat was sent from Roancke Island to Plymouth, proposing to remove those of our wounded who were unable to travel. The rebels refused to receive it, and stated that our wounded were well cared for and attended by our own surgeons

attended by our own surgeons
Colonel Mercer, of a Georgia regiment, is among the

information that finds its way to Newbern from the vicinity is sparse, and generally unreliable. Not one person in any way concerned or present at the attack on the town, and who is possessed of sufficient intelligence to recite a narrative, has as yet arrived here, and, if I except the North Carolinians and a few negroes, none are known to have escaped.

NEWBERN, April 28, 1864.

Major General John J. Peck is relieved from the command of the District of North Carolina, and has been suction to the General, on taking his leave, to know that the credit. I allude principally to the institution of free schools for white children, of which he is the author. schools for white children, of which he is the author. This philanthropic and humane work, in itself a pleasing courast to the unrelenting curse of cruel war, redounds to the honor of its patron, inamuch as it reflects additional lustre on the more gorgeous but not more honorable laurels won in the field of battle. There are now some two hundred scholars under instruction. The expenses are defrayed by moneys taken from the civil fund, which is an accumulation of contributions leyied on the business portion of the community, intended for disbursement properly for local public purposes. There are here likewise several schools for the instruction of the negroes, who, numerically, figure largely as a constituent portion of this community.

The command of the district is now given, as before stated, to Brigadier General 1. N. Palmer, who, for some

constituent portion of this community.

The command of the district is now given, as before stated, to Brigadier General J. N. Palmer, who, for some time past, has been commanding a brigade under General Peck. The General is a graduate of West Point, and is reputed to be an able officer.

General Peck is accompanied only by his personal staff—Lieutenants McVay, Sterling and Cutwater.

NEWBERN, April 29, 1864.

The latest news from Washington reports the rebels are mishers deployed at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the town, and kept up a constant fire from Tuesday morning early up to two o'clock yesterday. The Seven

sachusetts were sent to extraish with them but were afterwards withdrawn, after sustaining a loss Twelfth New York cavalry was taken prisoner. This The rebel force before Washington consists of a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and no artillery. fire ap occasional shell; but it is not known with what result. A scout, composed of three men of Captain West's cavalry troop, were sent

men of Captain West's cavairy troop, were sent to Plymouth on Iuesday last, before the rebels appeared at Washington, to make a recombineance. They report that every means of approach is thoroughly guarded. A strong picket line wise extended from the Tar river to Hamilton, a point fourteen miles distant from Washington. Such points as were loft inguarded could not be passed by a foot soldier. Hence nothing of their movements could be ascertained.

The REMEL FORCE AT PLYMOUTH.

Deserters report that all the force now at Plymouth consists of two regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. They also state that twelve regiments of the original force that attacked Plymouth have been sent to Kinston, including two cavairy regiments. It is evident that the rebels are playing a sharp game, and, from present indications, design to visit Newbern at an early day—the distance from Kinston to this point being less than from Plymouth.

ARTIVALO OF HIS ADVANCE PRON WASHINGTON
Lieutenant Van Valkenburgh, of the Twellth New York cavairy captured to day a rebel private and two loads of corn, about sixteen miles from this town, on the Washington read. The same officer yesterday captured the rebel Lieutenant Whitford, another lieuteonat and two privates, near Switt creek. The party were apparently off on a lark.

Cavairy have to day arrived from Washington by the

of on a lark.

Cavairy have to day arrived from Washington by the ceverland route. They report the road clear, and met nothing in the shape of a rebel until near Swift creek. At that point they were fired upon by a regiment of rebels under the command of Colonel Whitford, but soon shelled them off. No examilies in this affair.

NEWDERN, April 30, 1864.

It has been learned through various sources that the rebel force that attacked Plymouth c neisted of eighteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and sixty pieces of artillery. Twelve of these regiments were borrowed from Lee's army; the balance were North Carolina State troops. Three sections of the artillery were taken from Raieigh, and the rest from Richmond.

Raieigh, and the rest from Richmond.

THE REPER RAM ALLEMANTA.

It is stated that the rebel ram Albemaric, if taken down the river, could not again go up against the stream; that she is now held up by two tugboats, and is leaking healy from the effects of the steel projectile fised from the two hundred pounder Parrott in the water battery near Plymouth. This shot is said to have shaken the ram from stem to stern.

The pilot who brought the ram down the river was in the town of Plymouth two days previous, taking observations. A copy of the Richmond Examiner places the rebel less at upwards of 2,200.

Released Union Prisoners-Their Sad Condition, &c.

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1864. The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning from City Point, with thirty-four paroled officers and three hundred and sixty four men. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them was admitted to the hospital. One hundred and fifty of them had to be carried from the boat on stretchers and cars. Their looks and words abundantly prove that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are un-doubtedly past the reach of medicine or nearishment. Peonsylvania regiment, who was the chief engineer of the tunnel by which so many of our officers escaped in ebruary last, be baving been recaptured.

To merice (Thorsday) evening an amateur concert will be given by Mrs. Seguin and her pupils, at Dodworth Hall, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Seets may be recured by applying at Mrs. Seguin's residence. Mile. Krelikowska gives a concert at Chickering's Rooms on the same evening. This talented young artist is fast establishing berself in the favor of our New York

Sr. Jehn, N. P., May 3, 1864.
The coast is jammed. Wind east. The seal dancry beyend doubt is a total failure,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

For want of actual information in regard to affairs at the front most ridiculous rumors are busily circulated about the streets and is the note is in reference to the are entirely without foundation. Everything is in first rate condition, and the army ready to advance with onthusiastic courage and determination whenever General Grant shall give the order to do so.

gard to the time and manner in which the pending movements will be made is a cheering vails than has heretofore controlled military moves when every contemplated operation was known days,

as Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The only fear is that Lee may attempt to escape from his present position before Grant shall move upon his works: but if he does it will only be postponing the con-

[Fredericksburg correspondence of the Richmond Examiner, April 27.]

The opinten prevails in Washington that Lee's army, in numerical strength, does not exceed firty thousand men. To oppose this force, or rather for the purpose of attack, Grant has required that the Army of the Potomac shall be reudered one hundred thousand strong. To this end reinforcements have been continually pussing' up the Orange and Alexandria roadfor the past ten says. Hence it will soon be ready for the advance, which is universally desired in the United States.

The commonly received opinion that Grant will attack Lee in front and is his fortifications is erroneous. He will seek to turn the flank of our army, and his policy is evidently to maintain his present position until the organization and equipment of his army are thoroughly accomplished, and then, by suddenly unfolding his strategy, to surprise Lee. He may march rapidly and without announcement either to some point of crossing on the Rapidan or Rapphannock, or to Port Republic, thence to Stauton, and thence to Lynchburg. I think an attempt to flank on the cast more probable, his army crossing at some of the lower tords of the Rappahannock. This, however, is all conjecture, and but the echo of Washington gossip.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 29.]

(From the Richmond Examiner, April 29)
If we bold our own in Virginia until summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if its means are employed with energy and consistency; and this is the last year of the war, whichever wins.

Interesting from the South. The Raloigh Progress of April 21 says in General Banks' despatch to General Frankin, which was captured, he says, "Hurry up, I am surrounded by recei

cavalry."

DANDIFIED NEGROES.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Journal of the 21st ult. states that the Grand Jury of Mobile recommends to the consideration of the municipal authorities the subject of extravagant and dandined dress of negroes, and further adds that the influence is injurious, and that they should be compelled to dress in accordance with their condition.

Mr. Long's speech is published in the Raleigh Conserva-tive, and is speken of as bold and manly, and as one of the most remarkable speeches that has been delivered in Yankeedom.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3, 1864. The steamer O. L. Clarke, from Port Royal, nas arrived. She reports.—On the 1st instant Frying Pan Ehoal, spoke gunboat Vicksbury as follows:--Captured on the 30th ult. the schooner India. paded with palm oil and augurs, evidently for Wilmington. Also chased a sidewheel steamer on the same day, but lost her that night.

wreck of the gonboat Whitehall in Hampton bay during the gale last night, and filled with water.

The National Guard of Oblo mustered yesterday,

response to the Governor's call for one hundred days but forty-three have reported, giving thirty-five thousand nearly forty thousand mee, ready at a moment's notice for the field. The four regiments of this city turned out

imployed all the resources of his establishment in the photographic groups the Ladies' Executive Committee Gentlemen's Executive Committee, the Art Commit tee, and the Arms and Trophies Committee, besides giving the most prominent features of the different departments. The pictures are now on exhibition at his gallery

Arrivals and Departures.

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Liverrool.—Sieamship Scotia—Mrs Frysby and maid servant. Miss Muligan, Rev Dr McClintock, hady, shild and nurse. Miss McClintock, Mrs Jacoby, Infant and nurse. Miss Stevenson. Mrs Caverhil's bindant and sister. Mrs Kearney, two Misses Kearney, Mr Cohen, Mrs Wills, Mrs Wiey, Mrs Sieghoriner and three obliders. D C Winnas, H H Spencer, Mr and Mrs G E Wainwricht. Mr Branshia, Mr Nicoli. Wm Joseph. L A Herfer, H O Vick, G Breant, A de Conshefort, E de Mosgues. Mr Ghasford Mr Bryce. C Leta, R D Plats R M Hoe, J Caverhill and kady; Mr Hyde, M Kay, R S Carpbell, Mr Snidt, F M Strange, Jas Parkin, S P Torker, Wm Brand, John Sharples, Mossers Davdson, Downer, Salemon, Haines, C H Marshall. Miss Hunton, Miss Marshall, Higg Rolffs, Jas Bronton, Jr. Mrs Holladay's two maids, Mrs Cunningham's two maids, Walter Scott, J A Ostorie, Mr and Mrs Geo Tait, H Hutchinson, Mr Hutchins. Mr Dufillo. Baron Vedor, M D. Charles McManus, G A Stead, E Henry Mrs. Stewart and child. Mrs Hutchins. Mr Dufiler, A Knight, Mr and Mrs Barbour and maid servant, J D Locke and son, Edward Cunningham, Lady and child: Mr Brussey, Mrs Stewart and child. Mr Brown B Roust. A Cunningham. Mr Wilson, Miss Cunningham, Mr Howell. Whelpier, Miss Townsend, Mr Huntington, David Stuart, Brussey, Mrs Stewart and child. Mr Brussey, Mrs S

Event of Frazier, if J Clark, win Fyne, Geo C Hamili.
Livearoot.—Steamship Damascus, at Portland—Lieutenant Shewood, Suin regit Mr. W Jeffrey, Capin Mondy and
Herriman, Mrs Herriman, son and daughter: Mrs Mess and
two children. Miss Debney, Lieut Mailland, 50th regiment
Heogal infantry, Mr and Mrs Henry Gough, Miss Reckwith,
Miss Weldon. J A Ried, H Stubsey, J Grey, Mr Firmin, a
225 in the steerage.
Livencot.—Ship Mariberough.—Mr T Hagan, wife and
two children.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERTOOL-Steambly Neva Scottan, from PortlandProf Bell, Queen's College. Kingston, Ext James Portcous
and two children, Mas Carel, John M Tate, P H. Patterson,
P Bracket, Rise R Buros. Catherine Buros, H J Morgan
nd it others.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL

Compliment Paid General Lee by Officers in the Cavalry Division.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS,

By the arrival of the steamship George Cromwell, John A. Post commander, at this port yesterday, we have New Orleans dates of April 26.

The Cromwell brings the following passen C. Cocks, Mrs. C. Mulvey, Captain E. Page, Mrs. Packwood, Mrs. Alosworth, John Klunkenper, J. C. Norcross, I. Frasier, H. J. Clark, Wm. Pyne, Mrs. H. Poeley, Miss. Pooley, G. Isaacs, Mms. Joube and Mms. Murphy. We are under obligations to purser Hemstead, of the

Mr. William Young's Despatch. NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1864.

Cromwell, for the prompt delivery of our despatches.

General Lee was serenaded at the St. Charles Hotel last evening by the band of the Second Maine cavalry. The compliment was extended by the cavalry officers who are now in this city. General Lee was called upon for a

now in this city. General Lee was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:—

I am told that this kindly demonstration is designed as a token of respect and a welcome to me on my return from the campaign in which your comrades of the cavalry division have occupied so prominent a position. I thank you for it and the pleasant expression of individual regard which I meet from you who are now among us. Of this campaign and its results, regarding which you may wish me to speak, and of which I might desire to say somewhat. I shall say nothing; for it is quite toe easy to torture simple description into criticism. But of the cavalry division I will say this: that through its toll-some march of over five hundred miles—a march brightened by almost daily victories, but saddened by the graves which scatter its whole route—through all this, and to the limit of its reach, its reputation and achievements were full and glorious, and all that I, more than any single one, perhaps, could, for my own reputation and record, wish. To this corps of gallant men I welcome you, soldiers of Maine and New York—welcome you to our privations and dangers; but surely to the glory which must follow the career of brave men. Again renewing my thanks for your kind welcome, I bid you for the future Godspeed; and now, good night.

At the conclusion of the speech the officers and other friends of General Lee adjourned to one of the parlors of the St. Charles, and passed an hour in social enjoyment.
The New York officers claim a peculiar interest in Gen.
Lee, because he is a native of Oswego county, in the Empire State.

New ORLEANS, April 26, 1864.
Since the departure of the Columbia we have had no

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE SCHOONERS. city yesteriay. The former was captured by the gunboat Mayanza on the 13th instant, in Atchafalaya Bay, while trying to run out with a load of cotton, and the latter of Ver nmeta river by the United States ship Rachel Seaman. She was from Havana, and was captured while attempt

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A CONVICT-GARROTING. were conveying four convicts, named Littman, Gayoski, Conners and Staffer, to the military prisen, the latter Conners and Staffer, to the military prison, the latter broke from the efficers, and, presenting a plated which he had managed to secrete, threatened to blow the first man's brains out who should attempt to stop him, and tried to secape by running. Officer Evans started in pursuit, and fired his revolver at Staffer. The latter was overtaken and secured. In the meantime those left with officer Batcholan attempted to escape, and some would probably have succeeded had not Capitan Boilli fred two shots at them, which succeeded in bringing them to a batt.

halt.
Within the last two or three days a Mr. Manual De Freitas and Mr. T. M. Hyde were garroted, and relieved of their watches, purses and valuables. The latter gentleman was knocked senseless to the pavement by the rufflens.

James S. Tucker, Esq., General Banks' private secre-tary, has received from Governor Yates, of lilinois, a colonel's commission. Mrs. Matilda Heron has just concluded a star engage-ment at the St Charles theatre.

Our Cairo Correspondence

CAIRO, Ill., April 29, 1864. The steamer Continental has just reached here from New Orleans, bringing the satest news from balow, and

Nothing of particular importance had occurred on the rontier up to the 16th. Major General Herron, commanding the district, and who has just passed through an attack of varioloid, has entirely recovered. Gen. Benton attack of varioloid, has entirely recovered. Gen. Benton had arrived at Brownsville, with orders to report to General Herron. He will be immediately assigned to a command. A trifling misunderstanding had occurred between some French and Americans in regard to cotton, the former accusing the latter of having violated Mexican territory by seizing cotton belonging to rebels at Matamoros. The French seem to have taken Mexican matters into their own hamts.

OPERATIONS NEAR VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Ill., April 29-P. M. Capture of a Union Gumbout on Yasoo Biver-Illegitimate Trade with the Rebels-Uprising of Union Soldiers, &c. From a gentleman just arrived from Vicksburg we learn that the enemy on Big Black river are exercising the utmost vigilance. About a week since an expedition, composed of three gunboats and a small land force, started for Yazoo City. Wirt Adams, commanding the rebels, hear-ing the fact, concentrated a force of three thousand men near the city. The land force, not being in time, did not come up. The gunboats, however, pushed up the river, and when near their destination one was despatched ahead to reconnoitre. Adams, well on the watch, allowed the boat to round the bend on the watch, allowed the boat to round the bend above the city, whereupon he ran his cannon out upon the bank and commenced a fire upon the boat. Being cut off from its companions, the boat fell an eavy prize. She was captured entire. Part of the crew, however, succeeded in effecting their escape. The other boats immediately fest down the river. The acquisition of the captured boat will doubtless greatly strengthen the enemy in the Yazos country.

will doubtless greatly strengthen the enemy in the Yazod country.

As my informant was about leaving Vicksburg, a welf confirmed report was brought in that our troops on the Big Black had had an uprising threatening the most serious consequences. It seems on the Big Black a number of trading stores have been established for the supply of supposed Union families across the river. Last week a certain weman was permitted to purchase twenty-eight barrels of figur, which she conveyed to Clinton. As soon as she reached her home a number of rebel soldiers called and were highly feasted. This, coming to the care of our soldiers, gave rise to murmurs, which finally developed into a sack of the trade stores, and threats of a more serious nature were made, but through the persuasion of several coloneis the men were reduced to their better judgment and became quiet. There are a number of complaints in circulation in regard ta a large contraband trade across the lines at Vicksburg.

The Belgian at Father Point. FAIHER POINT, May 3, 1864.
The steamship Belgian, for Quebec, passed here thin evening. News anticipated.

WINTER GARDEN,-Mr. Booth began his short season at this theatre last night, and played the part of Hamlet to a large and intelligent audience. It is pleasant to know that one of Shekspere's plays and a good actor have the power to draw together such an audience in this chosen formance of Hamlet is a real interpretation of Shakeperey it is a good test of an actor's rendition of one of Shake play in which the character is more intelligible-whether or no it brings the character nearer to the popular conception, and makes the spectator better acquainted with the author than he was. Tried by this test—and we cannot imagine a better one—Mr. Booth's Hambet id perfect. Such an actor is worth a wilderness of compensators. He receems Shakepere from the charge of obsourity, and makes the character of Hambet and the whole pregress of the pfky as clear as the sunshine. Seems whose purpose has hitherto been in question are made clear by a getura. We doubt if an audience ever before realized addistinctly the story of Hambet as did the audience of distinctly the story of Hambet as did the audience of the Winter Garden last night. No one who entertain the very common opinion that the play of Hambet is better in the closet than on the stage, should lose the max opportunity to see Mr. Booth in it.

Mrs. Chanfrau played Ophelia very agreeably. Telegraphy of nettee as showing how very small an amount of support a good actor can get along with or no it brings the character nearer to the popular